

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1864.

The Tribune.

All the materials used in the publication of a newspaper have largely advanced in price within the last few months. The paper on which we print *THE DAILY TRIBUNE* costs more than we receive from the sale of the printed sheet, and every additional demand for the paper is so much added loss. We are therefore compelled to advance the price of this paper, which from and after Thursday, July 31, will be for a single copy, 4 CENTS, or, where delivered in the city by carriers, 5 CENTS A WEEK. The mail subscribers to the Daily will be charged \$10 per Annum. By reference to our "Terms," it will be noticed that we make no advance on the regular subscription price of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly; but for the present we must suspend all club rates, and adhere strictly to our regular yearly subscription price. An extra copy of the paper will be sent to patrons procuring subscribers and making remittances, as heretofore. Remittances made before this notice reaches the parties, will be received and the orders executed at our old rates.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE.
Single copy..... 4 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one copy one year..... \$10 00
Mail Subscribers, one copy six months..... 5 00
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mail Subscribers, one copy one year..... 3 00
Mail Subscribers, one copy six months..... 1 50
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Mail Subscribers, one copy one year..... 2 00
Mail Subscribers, one copy six months..... 1 00
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Express is dismal. Gen. Logan reports that in the battle before Atlanta, on the 22d, the Rebels lost very heavily. *The Express* estimates 10,000; we lost 3,500—whereas *The Express* whines like a flagellated spaniel, crying out: "And yet Atlanta, the prize, to obtain which all this blood is shed, is not yet ours." The word "ours" is objectionable; it is "ours" in the sentiments and hopes of *The Express*; for every aspiration, every desire, every effort of that journal is directed to the ultimate success of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Jeff. Davis has no more zealous and few more efficient advocates in the North—the Union no more malignant enemy.

John B. Haskin stated last night very positively that the debt of the United States was now four thousand millions of dollars. The books of the Treasury Department say that on the 9th inst. the entire debt was \$1,832,649,839.00. Either the Secretary of the Treasury or Mr. John B. Haskin lies most abominably. Or perhaps Mr. H. includes the Rebel debt as a part of ours—that being a cardinal plank of the Peace platform.

The Express is unhappy. Boston is rapidly filling her quota. She has agents in the South recruiting negroes; she has (such is the report) men in Europe setting forth the advantages to the emigrant in the way of bounty, land, wages, &c., which will follow a brief term of service in the army—to the recruit, if he survives; to his family, if he dies. Hence tears from *The Express*—the renegade Yankee.

The Boston Post notes that Secretary Chase has gone to a watering place to enjoy a little leisure, on which the gentle Greene advises the Secretary to go to the front to shoot. A gentlemanly, polite, humane, and patriotic recommendation, one which the Editor of *The Post* is going to illustrate by his own example.

Gen. Logan, in his official report of the battle before Atlanta on the 22d ult., makes the following recapitulation: "Our total loss, 3,321. Enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to them, 3,290. Total of prisoners sent North, 1,017. Total of prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000. Estimated loss of the enemy, at least 10,000."

The death of the Rebel Gen. Forrest is ascribed in a dispatch from Cairo, to be such a roundabout way that one can put but little faith in it. It is reported that he died about a week ago at Holly Springs, Miss., of hospital gangrene.

The newspapers have within the past week revived their periodical news of the resignation of the Secretary of War. There seems at this writing to be no foundation for the report.

The iron-clad *Dunderberg*, now building at Webb's yard will probably be launched in two months. Her wood work is finished, and she is now awaiting her machinery.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new Constitution of Louisiana, adopted in convention July 23, is divided into fifteen titles, and each title into several articles. The preamble is embodied in two lines, and simply declares that the people of Louisiana "do ordain and establish this Constitution." Title the first declares Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State, and prohibits the Legislature from ever recognizing property in man. A temporary apportionment is made of 118 Representatives, of which New-Orleans is to have 64. The State is also divided into Senatorial Districts, which are to elect 36 Senators. These apportionments, however, will be changed periodically, as the census shall show changes in the population. Every white male who has attained the age of 21 years, and who has been a resident of the State twelve months next preceding the election, and the last three months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have the right of voting. The Legislature shall have power to extend the right of suffrage to such other persons, citizens of the United States, as by military service, by taxation to support the Government, or by intellectual attainments, may be deemed entitled thereto. The Legislature is required to make provision for the education of "all children of the State between the ages of six and eighteen years, by the maintenance of free public schools, by taxation or otherwise."

The vote in Pennsylvania in favor of allowing soldiers to vote is about 300,000 to about 110,000 against. Of the few returns before us we find the Counties of Berks, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Juniata, Lehigh, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan and Wayne, giving a majority for the soldier. Every one of these counties gave a heavy majority for the Copperhead candidate last year, their aggregate list amounting to 15,000 for the wrong side. It is also worthy of note that five of the eleven counties named gave small majorities for Lincoln. The returns show that while Republican voters have gone to the front to save the country, their Democratic neighbors have remained at home to rob the brave boys of the right of suffrage.

The Indians in Nebraska are becoming very troublesome, stealing stock, burning trains, and killing whites indiscriminately. There were eleven dead bodies seen by the road side near Fort Kearney but a few days since. Six whites were killed at Thirty-two Mile Creek on the 9th. It is supposed that the Indians are urged on by members of Quantrell's band of murderers.

Some time since charges of a serious nature, relating to the business of the Commissioners of Emigration, were made against Mr. Bernard Cassey, their agent. A thorough investigation has been held, and the report of the Committee fully exonerates Mr. Cassey, and the Board fully exonerates the Committee.

The Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of

Agriculture predicts an unusually cold Winter because of the extreme heat and drought of the Summer.

Gold opened at 254, rose to 255, and closed at 255 1/2. Stocks upon the street were firm. For Government there is a continued good demand, with quite a large inquiry for small Bonds for investment. Some orders have been filled for English account in long gold-bearing Sixes. Railway Mortgages are steadily advancing, and no large order, could be filled at quotations. Cash stocks are steady, and rather higher. Railway Shares are steady, tending upward. The amount of business is small, and almost entirely cash. Money is easy at 7 1/2 per cent on call, and stock houses are offered more at the rate than they can use. Commercial paper sells at better rates, and no fair enterprise fails for want of capital at moderate rates.

MOBILE.

Rebel dispatches from Mobile, August 8, announce the evacuation of Fort Powell and the surrender of Fort Gaines. The former is a fort mounting twelve guns on Little Dauphin Island commanding Grant's Pass; the latter a powerful casemated work opposite Fort Morgan, with about sixty guns of all calibers. Powell was blown up on Friday last, and Gaines surrendered on Monday. There remained only Fort Morgan, with the capture of which Admiral Farragut will have complete possession of the entrance to Mobile Bay, and may thenceforth operate at his leisure upon the city.

There is nothing in the dispatch to show why Fort Gaines surrendered, but much gasconade about humiliating circumstances, &c. The fort is said to have been provisioned for six months, and there seem to be suspicions of treachery on the side of the Rebels. But their previous telegram was to the effect that a bombardment of Gaines was going on, and unless protected like Morgan by exterior earthworks, the masonry may easily have been knocked to pieces by the heavy armament of Farragut's fleet. Pulaski, a far stronger fortification, reckoned second in impregnability on the Atlantic coast, was forced to capitulate in eighteen hours of actual fire from very inadequate batteries—the heaviest guns in Gillmore's works being two 10-inch Columbiads. The rest were rifled 42-pounders and 30-pounders, using James and Parrott projectiles respectively, and there were in fact but eleven guns that effected the breaching of the pan coupé, and compelled the surrender of the fort. It need be no matter of surprise, therefore, if Admiral Farragut, with a fleet mounting numerous heavy guns, has in three days brought Gaines to terms and the Rebel flag to the dust.

No hint is given of the effect of this surrender upon Fort Morgan, which lies right opposite Fort Gaines on the east shore of the channel, within easy range, but it clearly must hasten materially the reduction of that formidable work. Present news is so good that we can well afford to wait for further intelligence, secure that the successes which Admiral Farragut has already achieved are brilliant and solid, and that the indomitable old hero is pushing his good fortune with rapidity and resolution.

THE ADMINISTRATION NOT THE GOVERNMENT.
So our Copperhead journals have long and volubly assured us. So we long ago united with those of our City in formally proclaiming. A good citizen may seek to reform the Government, or to amend its Constitution, but not to overthrow the former; while any one is at perfect liberty to oppose and seek to supersede the Administration. The latter is, in its nature, subject to frequent and radical changes, while the Government is fondly designed to last forever.

You say that you are only opposing the Administration, which you have a perfect right to do; and that you do this intending to sustain, uphold and perpetuate the Government. These be fair words: let us contrast them with your acts:
The Rebels are fighting to overthrow, not the Administration, but the Government. You frequently tell us that they prefer Lincoln as our President, and want him reelected. You know that they deliberately opened and cleared the way for his former election by dividing and breaking up the Democratic Convention and party at Charleston in 1860.

They are fighting, then, not to subvert the Administration which you hate, but the Government which you profess to love. How, then, is it that they command so much of your sympathy and favor?
How is it that they *seem* can do anything that incites your reprobation? How is it that in your speeches, your addresses, your resolves, your editorials, the deadly, fighting enemies of the Government never figure as *your* enemies, while the Administration—a thing of the moment—is constantly assailed with the most intense, absorbing malignity?
Why is it that *nothing* that is or can be done to sustain the Government ever commands your approval?

Money in large amounts must be had; yet it is notorious that every loan that is offered, every plan for replenishing the Treasury, encounters your deadly hostility. Two of the ablest and best men in the country have appealed to it, each as Secretary of the Treasury, for loans in this, that, and the other shape—have tried every conceivable device for attracting capital into the public coffers; but neither has been able for years to command your hearty cooperation; while most of you have done your utmost to discredit the Government and bankrupt its finances.

Men in thousands must be had; but no plan ever devised or conceived could secure your hearty cooperation in raising them. While it was possible to raise them in sufficiency by volunteering, you demanded a draft as more just and equal; and when it became necessary to draft, you raised a fierce howl against conscription, and insisted that enough might have been had without. Of the Million last raised, not Two Hundred Thousand (as you well know) could have been

had had not a draft impended; yet you paraded the few actually drafted as the net result of conscription, though you were perfectly aware that most of the residue were procured as substitutes or by bounties, and would never have been had but for that conscription which you have tried to destroy.

Any man may oppose the Administration yet be a true patriot and loyal supporter of the Government. But he who exults over and magnifies Rebel successes, while he belittles or discredits those of the National forces—who does his utmost to encourage and strengthen the Rebels and to dishearten and paralyze the loyal—can he be a patriot? Judge yourselves by the standard here indicated, and read the verdict which future generations must pass on your conduct!

These dark days will pass. Our grandfathers saw darker, yet they did not despair. The perils they braved, the hardships they endured in the Revolution, were the pride and solace of all their after years. We, too, shall emerge from the cloud now obscuring, not annihilating, the sunshine of God's goodness which unchangeably pervades all the firmament above it. Our country will soon emerge from her sore trials, chastened and purified, strengthened and exalted. Her children will treasure with gratitude the names of those who were nobly faithful in her hours of adversity and sadness. In that not distant day of her rejoicing over dangers past, and gratitude to those through whose devotion and guidance she surmounted them, what will be *your* claim to her affection or her confidence?

"SECTIONAL" ANTIPATHIES.

The proceedings of the recent great meeting of friends of the Union and of Human Liberty at Geneva, the chief city of Switzerland, are carefully excluded from the Copperhead journals throughout our country, so that the readers of most of them will never hear of their existence. Yet, they are calculated to do great good in many ways, but especially in that they strikingly expose the untruth of the calumnious pretense that opposition to Slavery is "sectional" in its impulse or purpose. Let us consider:

Throughout the Old World, there is an almost perfect unanimity among the Liberal or Progressive party in behalf of the Union cause, as the Reactionary or Aristocratic party is nearly a unit in its sympathy for that of our Rebel slaveholders. A British Tory, a French Imperialist, takes as naturally to the side of Jeff. Davis as a young duck to water; while nobody doubts that a disciple of Victor Hugo, Kosuth, Mazzini or Ledru Rollin, will as certainly be found on our side. The "section" that upholds the Union is composed of all generous, humane, enlightened souls over the earth's broad surface, while the adverse cause naturally and generally engages the sympathies of the champions of Caste, of Privilege, and of all the useless lumber bequeathed to us by the dead Past.

Ask a Southerner in what this War originated, and he will generally answer, "In the envy, rapacity and injustice of the North"—that is, of so many of the Northern people as disliked Slavery. He seems unable to conceive any impulse to what he stigmatizes as "Abolitionism," but a base one. But the Liberals of Switzerland, the Republicans of France, the British Radicals, neither envy the Southerners their negroes nor are they animated by any traditional hate or rivalry or antipathy to the South. They are not sordid or groveling Yankees; they neither covet any thing the South has nor dislike her for what she has not. They know her only as the producer of staples which they gladly buy and a generous customer for whatever they have to sell; while they often meet us Yankees as rivals or competitors, and heartily dislike our addition to protective duties—over here. Every consideration but such as are vital would naturally incline them to the side of our adversaries.

What is it, then, O *World, News, Express, Argus, Age, Patriots* (a brace), *Chicago Times, Detroit Free Press*, and all the rest of you—that is it that impels the Liberals of Europe, without a single notable dissenter, to desire the triumph of the Union on the basis of Emancipation? What is it that makes them all regard the overthrow of American Slavery as the only fit and compensating result of our great and desolating struggle? Will you try to tell?

INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS.

The Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated for Representatives in the next Congress, Messrs. Samuel J. Randall (incumbent), William M. Keilly, Charles Buckwalter and George Northrup. We presume these are fair men; for the fact that we know little of them by no means proves them incapable or undistinguished.

And yet we must say that their names do not seem to us such as should be presented by a great party to the electors of the second city of the Union for their Representatives in the next Congress. Philadelphia has several citizens of signal ability and well deserved eminence, from among whom her next delegates should be chosen; and some of these belong to the Democratic party. It seems to us that a city which has been represented by such men as John Sergeant, Horace Binney, and (mauger his errors) Charles J. Ingersoll, is not adequately represented by any of her present worthy delegation save Judge Kelley, and will not be by the gentlemen above-named. Will not the Unionists of the rectangular city endeavor to better it?

So with regard to our City. It is a shame that the party which numbers in its ranks a very large majority of her voters cannot give her an able and stronger delegation than her present. With such lawyers in its ranks as Charles O'Connor, Daniel Lord, James J. Roosevelt, and Hiram Ketchum—with such merchants and business men as Moses Taylor, George Law, A. T. Stewart, &c.—with her eminent architects, mechanics, artificers and inventors—who ought to be represented in Congress with signal ability, character, and worth; yet she manifestly is not. We are not finding fault with any party for this; we are not claiming that the candidates last presented on our side were greatly superior: we

only say what every one feels, that our City might better pay a quarter of a million from her treasury to secure a fit representation in Congress of her capital, her commerce, her industry, than to let matters go as they now do. We need men in the House who can exert an influence beyond the lines of their party—who will never speak when silence would serve the public need—and who, therefore, would never rise without commanding general attention. Is it not possible for good men of all parties to resolve that such shall somehow be presented—and not only presented, but elected?

COLORED TROOPS.

The Rebellion never lacks supporters in the North base enough to uphold its most cruel outrages and indefensible claims. Of its two leading organs in this city, that which is openly so is rather more cautious in defending its worst iniquities; the other, which cloaks its sympathy with an occasional affectation of loyalty, scruples not to defend treason in theory as well as in practice, and to base its half-concealed advocacy of the Rebel cause on arguments which imply the justness of treason itself. Such is the position assumed yesterday by *The World*, touching the question of the rights of negro soldiers.

The World says:

"We demand that the Southerner should recognize our right to direct him of his property in a slave, because we put arms in his hands."
"That concession he will not make, if a war without quarter on both sides should be the result. Nor have we any right to ask that concession of him."

We are fighting to maintain and perpetuate the Union, against the authority of which certain States have revolted. There are, or were, in those States about Twelve Millions of people, of whom Four Millions were held in Slavery under State laws. Those Four Millions are known to the Constitution only as persons, capable of committing crime, amenable to punishment, owing allegiance to the Union, punishable for treason. Like other citizens, they legally owe military service to the Government. They are for the most part loyal, and show themselves cheerfully and generously ready to do the uniform of the Republic. But *The World* avers that because the Eight Millions of Southerners have proved traitors, the Four Millions are bound also to be traitors; and that if one of the Four Millions enlists into our service he may rightfully be hanged or reenslaved—not by his master—but by the military power now in Rebellion against the Government! More briefly stated, *The World's* proposition is that the Rebel authorities have a right to hang a negro slave who is loyal to the Union because he is loyal to the Union. Does so monstrous, so infamous a proposition as that require to be controverted? Our answer is simply that no man can hold or advocate such an opinion without being a traitor in heart and in speech.

But let us see how far the proposition, duly applied, will carry us. The Rebels claim absolute, unconditional obedience to their usurped authority, and punish disobedience by death. They hang not only negro slaves but white men. They take citizens of North Carolina whom they find in our ranks, serving under our flag, and hang them for their loyalty to the Union, just as they hang negroes. Will *The World* justify this also? The Rebel argument is that North Carolina is now a part of the Confederacy—at least of the insurgent territory which we have recognized as belligerent—therefore they hang North Carolinians for treason to the Confederacy. But they have notoriously in their armies thousands of citizens of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland—nay, even citizens of New-York and Connecticut, which never were nor for a moment pretended to be parts of the Confederacy. On their theory, we have the right to hang such citizens, when captured in arms against the Union, irrespective of belligerent rights granted to the Rebellion. Does *The World* admit or deny that we have? If we have, then Buckner and Pemberton, and the thousands of captured Missourians should have been hanged. If we have not, then the last shallow pretense for hanging negroes is dissipated. Which horn of the dilemma does *The World* choose?

Of course, the fatal and traitorous fallacy underlying the whole Copperhead argument is that to concede to the Rebels the right to treat negroes or white men as traitors concedes the whole question of Rebellion, recognizes their independence, and admits the existence of a Confederacy to which it is possible that citizens owing loyalty to the Union should commit treason, and be punishable therefor. It assumes, moreover, that the negroes in arms are or were slaves. Whether they are or not makes no difference with the Rebels. But *The World* says: "Negroes, the inhabitants of the free States, have the right to ask him to respect equally with white men, and he will do it." Will he? What is the authority for the statement? Jefferson Davis says he will not, and in fact he has not. Who knows how many free blacks were murdered at Fort Pillow? Who knows whether they were not all citizens of Free States? The original order of Davis in December, 1862, made no distinction between free and slave, and none has been made in practice. *The World's* argument justifies the Fort Pillow massacre! Is "infamous" a harsh word to apply to it?

And yet, having argued in one column that negro slaves owe allegiance wholly to their masters, and may be murdered if they refuse it, *The World*, in its next column, charges the slaves with being Rebels to the Union because they have not abandoned their masters, and taken up arms in a body on our side! Again forgetting consistency in its wickedness, it says further: "And now, in spite of the revelation at Petersburg, the Abolition journals still howl for the policy which aims to net the inaccessible negroes who have flouted our proclamation of freedom," &c. If "inaccessible" to us, how would *The World* have had them manifest their loyalty? By general insurrection, for instance?

A single word as to what *The World* yesterday termed the "cowardice" of the negro troops at Petersburg, and which quotes our correspondent as authority for the facts are perfectly well known to that

paper, as to us. Three white divisions charged the Cemetery Hill, and could not carry it. What they failed to accomplish, one division of colored troops was sent to attempt, and failed also, behaving neither better nor worse than the whites. The charge of "cowardice" is unjust to both, but if made at all must be made against whites as much as and more than against the blacks.

The Daily News asks why we "studiously refrain from giving publicity to outrageous acts of barbarism perpetrated by Union soldiers on non-combatant Rebels, and alludes particularly to a recent raid from Point Lookout, Md., into Westmoreland County, Va., wherein it is charged that horrible outrages were performed on women and girls by Union soldiers, mainly Black, under the command of Gen. Sheridan.

The News is perfectly aware that the Rebels, having a strong and palpable interest in exciting their people against us, are very likely to invent and to magnify charges of this nature. They did the like with regard to young Col. Dahlgren, forging a document which they pretended to find on his person, whereby they justified the indignities they wreaked on his dead body. And they have done likewise in other cases.

We do not suppose the Union armies wholly free from miscreants and ruffians; and these are only to be held in check anywhere by the stern discipline of Law. Believing that there must be some foundation for the Rebel stories from the Northern Neck of Virginia, we express our ardent hope that they may be thoroughly investigated, and that every villain, white or black, who has disgraced the Union uniform by laying rude hands on a woman may be dealt with as a murderer, and punished with prompt and stern severity. And we further trust that any Union officer who knowingly permitted or allowed outrages by his men on Rebel women, as he shares their guilt, may fully share their punishment.

Will you tell your readers this?

The Proposed Printers' "Scale."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your "Remarks" in *THE TRIBUNE* of this morning relative to the proposed increase of printers' wages, as determined upon at the last meeting of the Printers' Union, and the communication which you publish therewith, have surprised many who have long understood your principles, and know you more intimately than through the columns of your paper. They may also be said—in justice to those by whom you think you will be aggrieved, provided you shall have to pay their desired advance in wages—to open the subject of the justice or injustice of the proposed increase.

In notice of your correspondent's assertions, I would say even less than you have advanced—suggesting that the signature of "A Journeyman Printer" may have been a mistake, for it is impossible to suppose that any journeyman printer could have fallen into the mistake of writing such a letter. A strange exhibition of philanthropic disinterestedness indeed would it be under any other explanation.

That a technical subject may be of general interest, perhaps you will allow me to state that the present Typographical Union, established in 1850, is not one of those associations of workmen, suddenly formed under the influence of some temporary depression of prices, carrying their demands to exorbitance and injustice from a momentary advantage, nor have they in any instance determined upon a change of prices except upon careful consideration and due notice being given to employers. That they have always held on their list of members the far larger portion of the best printers of the city—the most skillful workmen and the most intelligent men—is a fact of which you are perhaps better aware than any other editor in this city.

The "Scale of Prices," as it is styled, was before the war, on a basis of 35 cents per thousand sans composition on a morning newspaper. The price since that time has been twice advanced—first from 35 to 40, and very soon again to 45. The rate now demanded is on a basis of 60 cents per thousand for morning newspaper work, or 51 cents for evening newspaper work, which is done in the daytime. The ratio of prices adopted allows employers as well the option of employing men to work by the week, eleven hours to constitute a day's work—eight of them to be done at night, and the fact of working on Sunday and Sunday night (which is a very justly objectionable feature to many printers not accustomed to New-York looseness) not considered at all—at the rate of only 85¢ per week. Can you, Mr. Editor, specify how much less than this can be made by a respectable, earnest, longshoreman, or fishmonger, who rarely works his ten hours per day, and that by daylight, and is compelled to violate no religious principle, if he has any, by working on the Sabbath?

It were idle to ask you to remember—it would be difficult to suppose you could forget—the great irregularity which is almost necessarily attendant upon morning newspaper work, which excludes from such work the hundreds of printers who prefer to work by day at much less rates, and which does its work in time upon the strongest constitutions.

Perhaps Mr. Greeley can also remember making a speech in Tammany Hall in 1853, at a printers' meeting, at which he said that for his own part he would be willing to give 50 cents per thousand. If he does not remember it, there are compositors working for him now who do remember it. It were trite to ask a comparison of the price current of all articles a man of family needs now to what it was then, as it would also be unreasonable to expect that the same ratio should be maintained in the payment of wages. We all know that these are times in which all must and should bear a part of the National burdens, and do so cheerfully with a stronger faith in our more lasting prosperity hereafter. But do you not well know, is it not one of limited reading and narrow mind who does not know, that the advantages are now all with capital in the deciding and apportioning of how that burden shall be borne? It comes down slowly but surely to those who do labor and produce at the first. You make the old argument that Labor is worth what it will command. Do you in the same spirit assert that Government securities are worth what they will command, or do you rather count it a duty and patriotism to make them command as high a price as possible, that a good cause may be sustained? Do you count also that principles are worth what they will command? Has it not always been a distinctive feature of *THE TRIBUNE* to assist Labor everywhere to command the most advantageous rates feasible, to advocate its interests, and assert its dignity? Has an excited devotion, Mr. Editor, to the great objects for which it is known you are devoting your life, blinded your eyes to the direct application of those same principles in your own printing-house? For you have waived the question of the worth of the labor you required, and base your position on the ground that you can get men to do your work at such prices as you see proper to pay them for their services.

As to the proposals which you may receive from those at present in your employ to work at the old rates, it is but justice to them to state, thus publicly, that they are ignorant of any information which you may have in regard to their dereliction to their principles to justify you in offering them such a proposal.

Most unhappy, also, do I deem your protest against "This is evident from the fact that your men cannot and do not average more than four days' work per week, but the remainder of the time all their places with 'substituted' men, so that a large bill must be followed by a small one the next week, or perhaps none at all. Your foreman, whom you esteem as a friend no less than your value as a workman, or any disinterested printer acquainted with the business, will surely say this."

being considered the friend of journeymen printers. There are few printers in New-York who would not, previous to reading that statement, have considered that the best friend of their interests and the most honorable representative of the craft was none other than the Editor of *THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE*.

New-York, Aug. 10, 1864.

SIR: "Sigma" will not allow us to disclaim the character of "friend" of the Journeymen Printers, so we will for once accept it; and therein tell them that the proposed new Scale of Prices cannot be sustained, because it is unjust, and tends strongly to drive from our city all work that can be done elsewhere. No consideration friend either of the Printers or of our City could advise such a Scale.

No comparison of wages is fair that does not consider the element of regularity. Many kinds of work are subject to interruption by bad weather, by capricious employment, &c., &c. It is otherwise with printers on morning newspapers. We are required to find them employment during their regular hours of labor, and to pay them for doing what is of no use.

It is currently assumed that the cost of living has doubled since 1860; but such is not the fact. The heavy item of Rent has scarcely increased. We ride in City cars and stages as cheaply as ever. A prudent man can support a family on \$20 per week now as well as he could on \$13 then, all things considered; and it is notoriously true that the capital invested here in newspapers is now paying no profit whatever. We do not believe that one-third of our City journals are paying their expenses. Such are the circumstances under which, after cheerfully agreeing to two advances since 1861, we are asked to concede thirty-three per cent further advance on the rates now existing. We are not asked to consider and agree on a new Scale, but are required to adopt it whether we approve it or not. We, therefore, give fair notice that we deem it extravagant and unjust, and that we shall resist it to the extent of our ability. [Ed.]

The Pennsylvania Election—Vote on the Constitutional Amendments.

The Philadelphia papers to-day give the official returns of the vote on the three Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Only five Counties remain to be heard from, but their vote was light, and will not materially change the result. The aggregate vote on the Soldiers' Voting amendments will be about 210,000—about half the vote cast for State Officers in 1862.

The first amendment authorizes volunteers in the army of the United States who may be citizens of Pennsylvania to vote for State Officers when with the respective commands. The Counties giving the heavier average vote against this amendment are as follows:

For Amendment.	Ag't. Amendment.
Bedford.....1,922	1,694
Berks.....5,616	6,847
Bucks.....4,837	4,043
Clinton.....1,300	1,277
Cambria.....2,228	2,143
Centre.....2,228	2,319
Clearfield.....1,298	2,303
Fayette.....2,603	2,503
Fulton.....449	675
Jefferson.....1,487	1,289
Juniata.....1,903	1,088
Lehigh.....2,614	3,636
Luzerne.....4,375	4,094
Lycoming.....2,714	2,623
Montgomery.....4,338	4,544
Morton.....865	710
Northampton.....2,246	2,177
Pike.....167	1,841
Sullivan.....316	381
Wayne.....1,444	2,231
Westmoreland.....3,738	3,383

Total vote in the State, except 5 counties: For the amendment, 194,306; against, 103,665. Majority, 90,731.

The second amendment incapacitates the Legislature from passing any law embracing in it more than one subject—striking a blow against the omnipotence of the lobby. Vote for the amendment, except as before, 204,900; against, 73,765—majority, 131,225.

The third amendment prohibits legislation upon matters while they are the subject of judicial investigation. Vote in favor, 202,986; against, 78,509—majority, 124,477. [Evening Post.]

Editors' and Publishers' Convention.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1864.
The Editors' and Publishers' Convention for the State of Maine met at Portland this morning, the Hon. Nelson Angier, Jr., of the *Levee Journal*, presiding. A constitution was adopted for a permanent organization.

The Congressional Committee on the Defense of the North-Atlantic Frontier met this morning with quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, who will join the excursion.

They were introduced to the City Government at the Mayor's office, at 10 o'clock, and at 11 started to inspect the defenses of the harbor. They were escorted by the troops from Fort Preble from 100 powder Parades, and a review of the troops stationed there. They returned at 6 o'clock.

This evening a levee is being given at the City Hall to the Congressional Committee and the Editors of the Maine Presses. To-morrow the citizens entertain them with an excursion to the islands.

New Depredations by the Indians.

OMAHA CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1864.
The Indians are hourly committing new depredations, stealing stock, burning trains, and killing whites indiscriminately.

They were within a hundred yards of the pickets of Fort Kearney last night, and fired an arrow as one of them.

A coach arrived at Fort Kearney this morning and reports passing several trains which had been barred and eleven dead bodies by the road side.

A party of six citizens were killed at Thirty-two Mile Creek, last night.